趋磁细菌及其生物合成磁纳米颗粒-磁小体的生物医学应用研究进展

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摘要 近年来,趋磁细菌及其生物自身合成的磁小体由于良好的生物安全性逐渐被人们所认识,并被用于生物工程和医学应用研究。与人工化学合成磁性纳米颗粒相比,从趋磁细菌中提取的磁小体具有生物膜包被、生物相容性高、粒径均一以及磁性高等优势。趋磁细菌因磁小体在其胞内呈链状排列,具有沿磁场方向泳动的能力,也被应用于各种应用研究。因此,本文综述了趋磁细菌及磁小体特性,并就最近的研究进展重点综述趋磁细菌和磁小体在生物工程和医学应用等领域的最新研究进展。

关键词 趋磁细菌 磁小体 磁纳米颗粒 生物医学应用

Research Progress on Biomedical Applications of Magnetotactic Bacteria and the Biosynthetic Magnetosomes

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Abstract In recent years, magnetotactic bacteria and their biosynthetic magnetosomes have been recognized and have been used in biological and medical applications by people because of their good biosafety. Compared with synthetic magnetic nanoparticles, magnetosomes extracted from magnetotactic bacteria have

biomembrane coated, high biocompatibility, uniform particle size and high magnetic. Because magnetotactic bacteria swam along magnetic field, they are also applied in biomedical applications. In this paper, we first descripted the characterization of magnetotactic bacterium and magnetosome, then we reviewed their applications in biomedical in latest research progress.

Keywords: Magnetotactic bacteria; Magnetosomes; Magnetic nanoparticles; Biomedical applications

随着纳米技术的发展,越来越多的纳米材料被合成出来并用于医疗卫生领域应用的研究当中,尤其是磁纳米颗粒在生物医药、磁流体、催化作用、核磁共振成像、数据储存和环境保护等得现代科学领域得到越来越广泛的应用[1-5]。有趣的是相对于人工化学合成的磁纳米颗粒,一种生物自身合成的具有生物膜包被的磁纳米颗粒—磁小体(Magnetosomes)逐渐被人们认识,并被研究和应用于各种领域[6-8]。

与人工化学合成磁性纳米颗粒相比,磁小体具有产量高、分散性好、结晶度高,属于稳定的单磁畴晶体,颗粒表面有生物膜包裹,具有良好的生物相容性等特点^[9,10]。合成的磁小体的趋磁细菌因磁小体在其胞内呈链状排列,而具有沿磁力线排列和泳动的能力,也被应用于各种应用研究。因此,本文就最近的研究进展重点综述了磁小体及趋磁细菌的特性,以及磁小体和趋磁细菌在药物靶向、肿瘤治疗、生物分离和成像等领域应用的最新研究进展。

1 趋磁细菌及其磁小体简介

1975年 Blakemore^[8]在 Science 上详细报道了他发现的一种奇异磁敏感细菌,这种细菌能够沿着磁场方向泳动,并将其命名为趋磁细菌(Magnetotactic bacteria,MTB)。通过电镜观察,Blakemore^[8,11]首次观察到了趋磁细菌体内的磁性物质磁铁矿磁小体。趋磁细菌广泛分布于淡水和海水环境中的有氧-无氧过渡区(Oxic-anoxic interface, OAI)以及湿润的沉积物中^[12]。虽然趋磁细菌的分离和纯化比较困难,依然有 11 株菌株得到纯化,是目前研究趋磁细菌趋磁性和磁小体合成最主要的研究菌株^[13-18]。

磁小体是趋磁细菌体内合成的磁性颗粒,磁小体组成成分相对单一,大部分是由 Fe₃O₄组成,部分是由 Fe₃S₄组成。除 Bazylinski 等^[19]在 1995 年发现一株能在胞内同时合成和的磁小体外,一种趋磁细菌胞内只能合成单一成分的磁小体。磁小体晶体大小一般在 35-120 nm 之间,属于稳定的单磁畴颗粒^[20],具有较高的矫顽力^[21]。磁小体在大多数种类细菌体内呈链状排列,晶体颗粒间的距离在 3-18 nm 之间^[22,23]。

磁小体的生物矿化是一个复杂的过程,主要可以分为细胞膜内陷、铁离子摄取、结晶生成和组装成链四个步骤^[24-26]。磁小体表面有生物膜包裹,这层生物膜主要由脂类组成,同时含有 20-40 种蛋白质^[27,28]。这些膜蛋白不仅对研究磁小体的合成机制有着重要的意义,而且在磁小体的应用上也备受关注。同人工合成的磁性纳米颗粒相比,磁小体可以通过基因工程和化学连接对表面蛋白进行改造,从而在磁小体表面表达特定的蛋白或抗体,赋予磁小体更多的功能。

目前,在纳米医学应用研究中所使用的磁小体主要来自于 AMB-1 和 MSR-1 两种趋磁细菌。MSR-1 目前已经可以进行发酵罐大规模培养,可用于工业大规模批量生产磁小体^[29,30]。

2 趋磁细菌的应用

由于趋磁细菌具有沿着磁场泳动的特性,因此可视其为趋磁细菌机器人,应用于靶向治疗,提高药物和物理治疗的精准度,降低药物用量。Martel 等人利用极性趋磁细菌 MC-1 与一个 3 μm 的 PS 微球相连,通过微电磁阵列装置产生的电磁场实现对趋磁细菌机器人的运动控制^[31]。并将 5000 个趋磁细菌进行了微组装和微操纵,将微米级的玻璃砖成功地垒成一个微型金字塔^[32]。Felfoul 等^[33]利用趋磁细菌的磁导航特性,在肿瘤附近注射载有药物的 MC-1 细菌,通过磁场导航作用,有 55%的细菌进入了肿瘤低氧区,改善了纳米载药颗粒的治疗效果。

Chen 等^[34]通过在趋磁细菌 MO-1 细胞表面修饰兔抗 MO-1 多克隆抗体,构建了金黄色葡萄球菌分离系统。实验表明,趋磁细菌可在磁场控制下携带金黄色葡萄球菌到达指定位置,为下一步病原菌的检测奠定了基础。后续的研究中 Chen 等^[35,36]利用 MO-1 对金黄色葡萄球菌进行杀伤作用研究,在动物实验中通过交变磁场热疗和摆动磁场的机械力作用均取得了显著的杀菌效果。

3 磁小体用于肿瘤热疗

磁颗粒在交变磁场中,受磁滞损耗、涡流效应等影响,吸收磁场能量并释放热量,从而使周边组织温度升高,使肿瘤细胞凋亡^[37,38]。同其它磁性纳米颗粒一样,磁小体在交变磁场下也会释放热量。Timko等^[39]人研究发现,将磁小体暴露在 5 kA/m、750 kHz 的磁场环境下,磁小体的电磁波吸收比值(SAR)高达 1.7×10⁵ W/kg,表明磁小体具有良好的磁热转化能力。MARTINEZ-BOUBETA等^[40]仿照细菌合成的磁小体改善了人工合成晶体的形状,将合成的单畴立方体磁性纳米颗粒和尺寸相近的球体纳米颗粒进行对比发现,立方体构型的纳米颗粒磁热转换效率更高。通过在原子水平上的蒙特卡罗模拟证实了立方粒子比球形粒子具有更大的各向异性和呈链状排列的趋势这些因素是使其 SAR 更高的原因。

磁小体颗粒的特征会受细菌培养条件的不同而发生变化^[41],SAR 和形状相关也会随之发生变化^[42]。AMB-1 细菌在标准培养基的基础上分别加入更多的维生素和奎尼酸铁,磁小体平均直径由 47 nm 增加到 52 nm 和 58 nm,相应的 SAR 也有所增加。Le 等人^[43]将磁小体表面用多聚赖氨酸包裹,测试其 SAR 可达到 4×10⁴ W/kg,相比较下化学合成的氧化铁颗粒 SAR 值仅为 2.6×10⁴ W/kg。另外有报道对磁小体掺杂钴可以提高磁小体的矫顽力,从而使 SAR 提升^[44]。实验表明,当磁小体暴露于 80 mT,183 kHz 的交变磁场中时,掺杂钴的磁小体链 SAR 由 4×10⁵ W/kg 提高到了 5×10⁵ W/kg。对 AMB-1 研究表明,磁小体在交变磁场中发热主要来源于磁矩的反转和磁小体的物理旋转^[45,46]。

在肿瘤热疗中,肿瘤区域温度升高到 41-46 °C 可使生物膜功能和状态发生改变,激活溶酶体活性,抑制 DNA、RNA 及蛋白质合成,从而达到杀死肿瘤细胞的作用^[47,48]。在 198 kHz,磁场强度为 20-30 mT 的环境下,将癌细胞与磁小体共同孵育,癌细胞的增殖受到抑制,并且链状磁小体对肿瘤细胞的抑制效果要更好^[49]。Alphandéry 等^[43,50]将从 AMB-1 中提取出的链状磁小体注入在小鼠皮下构建的肿瘤内部,通过频率为 100 kHz,场强为 60 mT 的交变磁场加热,肿瘤区域最高温度可升至 50 以上,通过 3 次、每次 20 min 的磁热疗,肿瘤完全消失。为了进一步提高安全性,Alphandéry 等将磁小体晶体用多聚赖氨酸包覆,并进行热疗实验。在 202 kHz,27 mT 的磁场作用下,肿瘤温度升到了 42 °C,在接种肿瘤细胞 68 天后,小鼠肿瘤完全消失,并且在接种后的第 350 天,小鼠依然存

活[51]。

光热治疗是肿瘤热疗的另一种方式,纳米颗粒通过吸收光能并转化为热能,使肿瘤区域温度升高来治疗肿瘤^[52]。已有研究表明,氧化铁纳米颗粒通过近红外光照射用于肿瘤热疗,在细胞实验和小鼠实验中取得良好的效果^[53,54]。磁小体晶体多为 Fe₃O₄组成,同样可以将光能转化为热能。通过在小鼠肿瘤内部注射 0.4 mg磁小体溶液,并用 1.5 W/cm² 的 808 nm 红外光照射 3 分钟进行光热治疗,可使肿瘤区域温度升高至 57 °C,小鼠肿瘤完全消失^[55]。Plan 等人^[56]将 RGD 肽修饰后的磁小体进行了实验,发现在细胞中磁小体光热效率要高于磁热 100-1000 倍。

4 磁小体用于药物靶向

磁小体具有良好的生物相容性和低毒性,且能被外界磁场控制,是药物载体的理想靶标^[57]。同时,磁小体表面有完整的生物膜包覆,且表面暴露有大量的氨基,因而可以将带有氨基的药物分子通过双功能试剂装载到磁小体膜上。同样,利用磁小体膜表面的各类基团还可以将其它功能分子如靶向配体、成像探针等和磁小体想结合,使磁小体同时具备诊断、治疗等多种功能^[58,59]。

Sun 等[60]将阿霉素(DOX)通过戊二醛偶联到磁小体颗粒(DBMs)上,体外毒性实验表明 DBMs 对 HL60 和 EMT-6 存在细胞毒性,表现为抑制细胞增殖和 c-myc 表达,这和 DOX 抗肿瘤特性相一致。进一步的动物实验发现,DBMs、DOX 和磁小体对 H22 荷瘤小鼠的肿瘤抑制率分别为 86.8%、78.6%和 4.3%,小鼠死亡率分别为 20%、80%和 0%。DBMs 和 DOX 均可有效抑制肿瘤生长,但DBMs 的毒性明显低于 DOX[61]。Guo 等人[62]发现聚-L-谷氨酸(poly-L-glutamic acid)修饰磁小体,可使 DOX 负载率提高 81.7%,对 HepG2 和 MCF-7 细胞有较强的细胞毒性作用。

Tang 等[63]将磁小体作为载体,由次级淋巴组织趋化因子、HPV-E7 和pSLC-E7-Fc 构成重组 DNA 开发了一种基因疫苗(BMP-V)。在 600 mT 的静磁场作用 10 min 后,BMP-V 在体内和体外均能有效转染。在小鼠肿瘤模型中,皮下注射 BMP-V 并暴露于磁场中可诱导系统的 HPV-E7 特异性免疫,抑制肿瘤生长。 Dai 等人[64] 通过聚乙烯亚胺(PEI)作为交联剂,构建了复合物 BMs-PEI-siRNA,该系统可将 siRNA 高效地导入肿瘤细胞,显著抑制了 Hela 细

胞的生长。这些结果表明磁小体可作为基因载体诱导全身免疫应答,为基因治疗 和基因疫苗接种提供了新的策略。

Cheng 等^[65]基于磁小体研制了一种靶向热敏联合给药系统,将 DOX、热休克蛋白 HSP70、shPlk1 和磁小体进行复合,同时具备了化疗、基因治疗和热疗三种功能。体外抗肿瘤实验表明,在交变磁场影响下该复合药物对肿瘤的抑制作用明显优于其他药物。

5 磁小体用于生物医学成像

在成像方面, 纯化后的磁小体结晶度高, 生理环境下分散性好, 是良好的造影剂材料。有研究证实, 磁小体在 17.2 T 处 T2 横向弛豫率是目前商用氧化铁造影剂的 4 倍^[66]。同时荧光融合磁小体除了可用于核磁共振成像 (MRI), 还可用于近红外荧光(NIRF)成像^[67,68]。

Tang 等[69]利用细胞膜红色荧光探针 (DiI) 对趋磁细菌 MSR-1 的磁小体进行了标记,并通过荧光成像系统对小鼠的肝、胃、肠、肺和脾进行了成像。Boucher 等[70]将 RGD 修饰后的磁小体通过尾静脉注射进入载有胶质母细胞瘤小鼠体内,2 小时内磁小体快速在肿瘤区域聚集,通过 MRI 图像观察到肿瘤部位的影像增强,验证了生物集成制备 MRI 分子影像探针的可行性。Schwarz 等[71]发现磁小体可以用来标记造血干细胞和树状突细胞,并可通过 MRI 成像对摄取磁小体的细胞进行追踪。Benoit 等[72]直接将低磁性的 AMB-1 趋磁细菌通过 64Cu 标记后静脉注射到荷瘤小鼠体内,正电子发射断层成像 (PET) 在注射 4 h 后,AMB-1 开始聚集于肿瘤区域而其它器官含量减少。同时趋磁细菌内含有磁小体,可以增强磁共振 T1 加权成像效果。Xiang 等[73]通过 P75 肽修饰磁小体颗粒使其对 EGFR和 HER2 具有靶向能力。实验表明修饰后的磁小体主要聚集在荷瘤小鼠的肿瘤区域而在肝、肾等器官中含量很低,极大增强了 MRI 对肿瘤区域的成像效果,为MRI 跟踪诊断癌症提供了潜在的工具。

6 磁小体用于生物分离

磁小体具有较大的比表面积和较高的磁化强度,并且表面生物膜存在大量基

团容易修饰,因此被广泛用于蛋白质的分离、病原菌的浓缩和纯化等领域[74,75]。

Huang 等[^{76]}将磁小体用于快速富集和测定磷酸肽。磁小体可以在不做修饰的情况下将 Fe³⁺和 Zr⁴⁺固定在膜上,通过磷酸基团与正电荷金属离子相结合来富集磷酸肽。同时磁小体还可以直接通过和磷酸肽的相互作用,从α酪蛋白消化中单独富集一种磷酸肽,为纯化磷酸肽提供了新的途径。Waker 等人[^{77]}通过在磁小体上修饰抗体,利用免疫 PCR 技术来检测抗原。该方法对乙型肝炎表面抗原(HBsAg)的检出限为 320 pg/mL,比通过酶联免疫吸附测定的精度提高了约 100倍。

Li 等[⁷⁸]构建了磁小体-多抗复合物,该复合物能够特异性捕获沙门菌并且检出灵敏度、检测用时均优于普遍使用的方法。Xu 等人[⁷⁹]构建了一种重组磁螺菌,通过将功能基因与磁小体膜蛋白基因融合,使磁小体功能化,每毫克可捕获 1×10⁷个副溶血性弧菌。

7 总结与展望

近年来,有各种纳米材料被开发应用于生物医学领域当中,磁小体作为生物 矿化的磁性纳米颗粒与人工合成颗粒相比具有颗粒大小分布均匀、组成成分单一、有生物膜包被等优点,被广泛应用于诊断、治疗、检测等领域的研究应用当中。尽管磁小体具有诸多优点,但其研究涉及诸多领域,学科跨度大,目前仍有一些问题需要解决。

- 1、如何进一步提高磁小体产量达到工业水平。可实现磁小体工业生产是磁小体走向实际应用的前提。工业生产方式和实验室研究存在着较大差距,需要根据实验室已有的趋磁细菌培养经验来研制工业生产设备,探索工业培养条件。
- 2、进一步研究磁小体的安全性。生物医用材料在应用前需要对其生物安全性进行大量的实验验证,目前已有一些文献报道磁小体的低毒性,但仍需要对其长期毒性等指标进行全面评价。
- 3、强化磁小体的功能性。通过对磁小体膜修饰等方法使磁小体获得更好的功能,如提高分散性、延长在体内的存留时间等。

可以相信,随着研究的深入,磁小体将在不久的将来走向实际应用,最终造福于人类。

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